

**FIG. 1**

The diagram illustrates a network architecture involving three Licensed Operators (1, 2, and 3) and their interconnections.

**Licensed Operator 1 (20):**

- Contains nodes **2-B** (2-X) (2-G) and **2-C** (2-F).
- Node **2-B** is connected to node **2-A** (2-W) (2-H) via a message labeled "Message (OPC=2-B, DPC=(2-H))" (80).
- Node **2-C** is connected to node **2-A** (2-W) (2-H) via a message labeled "LS=2-R" (80).

**Licensed Operator 2 (30):**

- Contains nodes **2-E** (2-I) and **2-A** (2-H).
- Node **2-E** is connected to node **2-A** (2-H) via a message labeled "Message (OPC=(2-X), DPC=2-A)" (180).

**Licensed Operator 3 (40):**

- Contains nodes **2-R** and **2-B** (2-T).
- Node **2-R** is connected to node **2-B** (2-T) via a message labeled "LS=2-R" (170).

**Mapping Tables:**

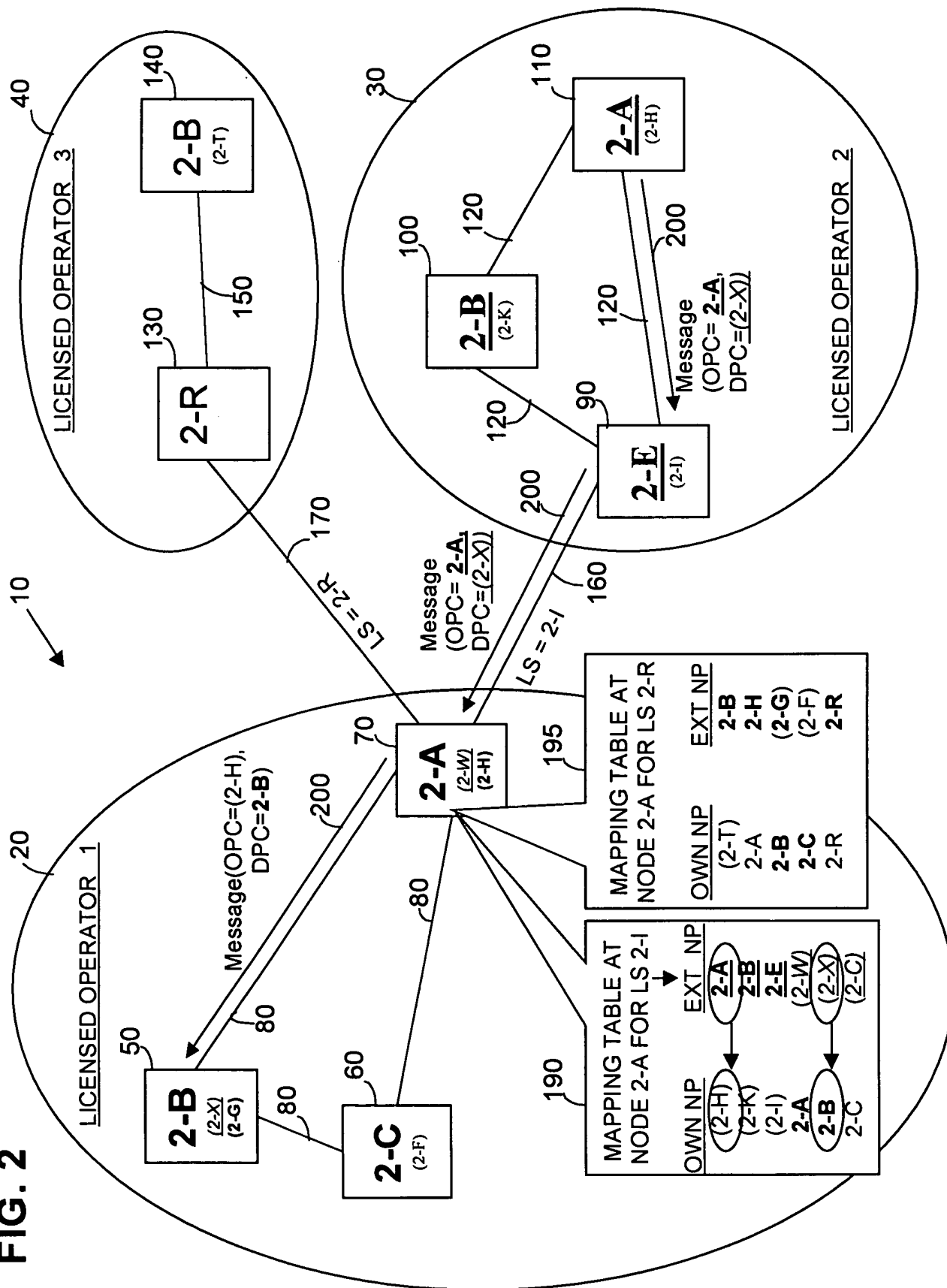
**Mapping Table at Node 2-A for LS 2-1:**

OWN NP	EXT NP
(2-H)	2-A
(2-K)	2-B
(2-I)	2-C
2-A	(2-X)
2-B	(2-C)

**Mapping Table at Node 2-A for LS 2-R:**

OWN NP	EXT NP
(2-T)	2-B
2-A	2-H
2-B	(2-G)
2-C	(2-F)
2-R	2-R

FIG. 2



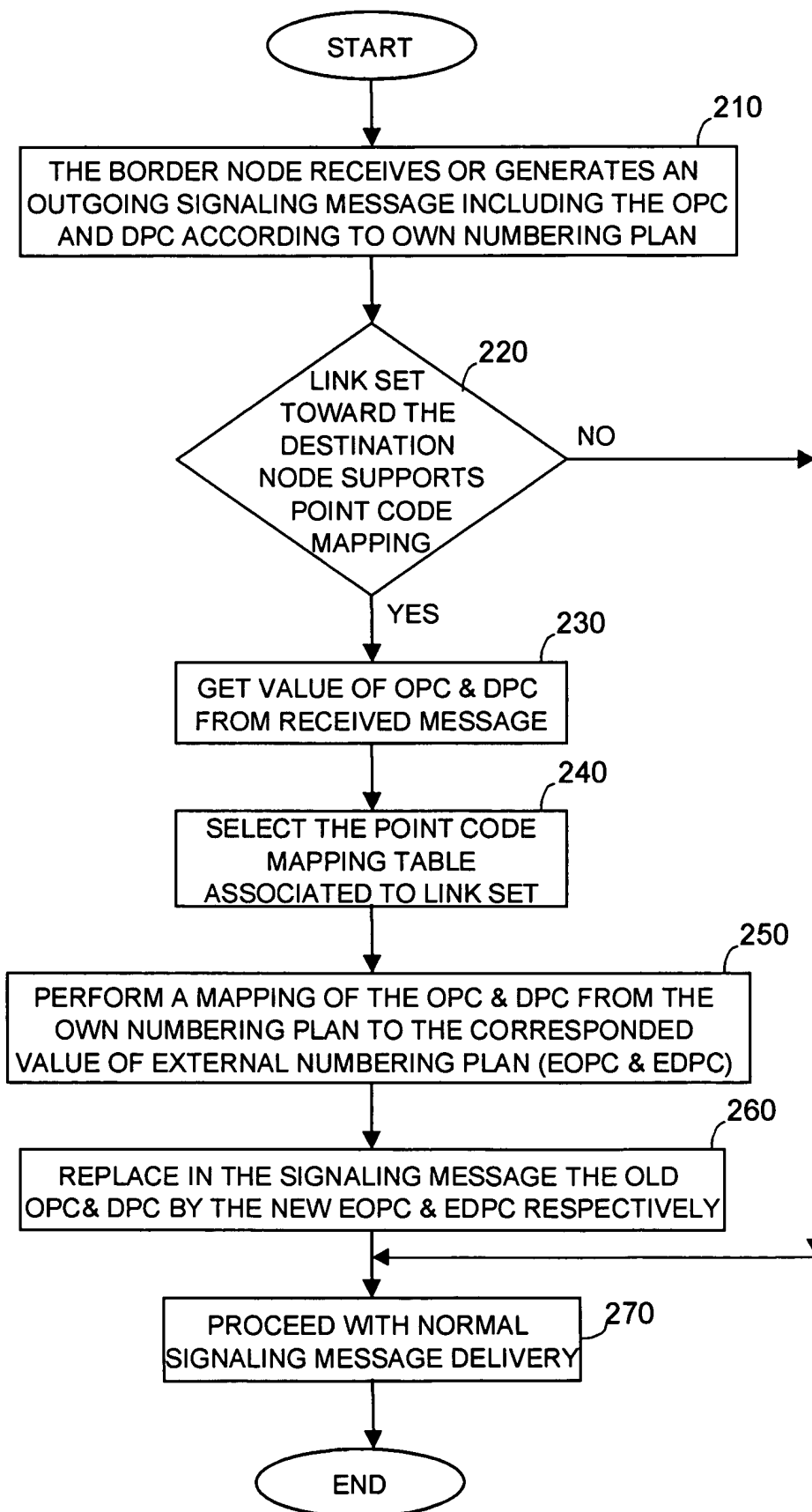


FIG. 3

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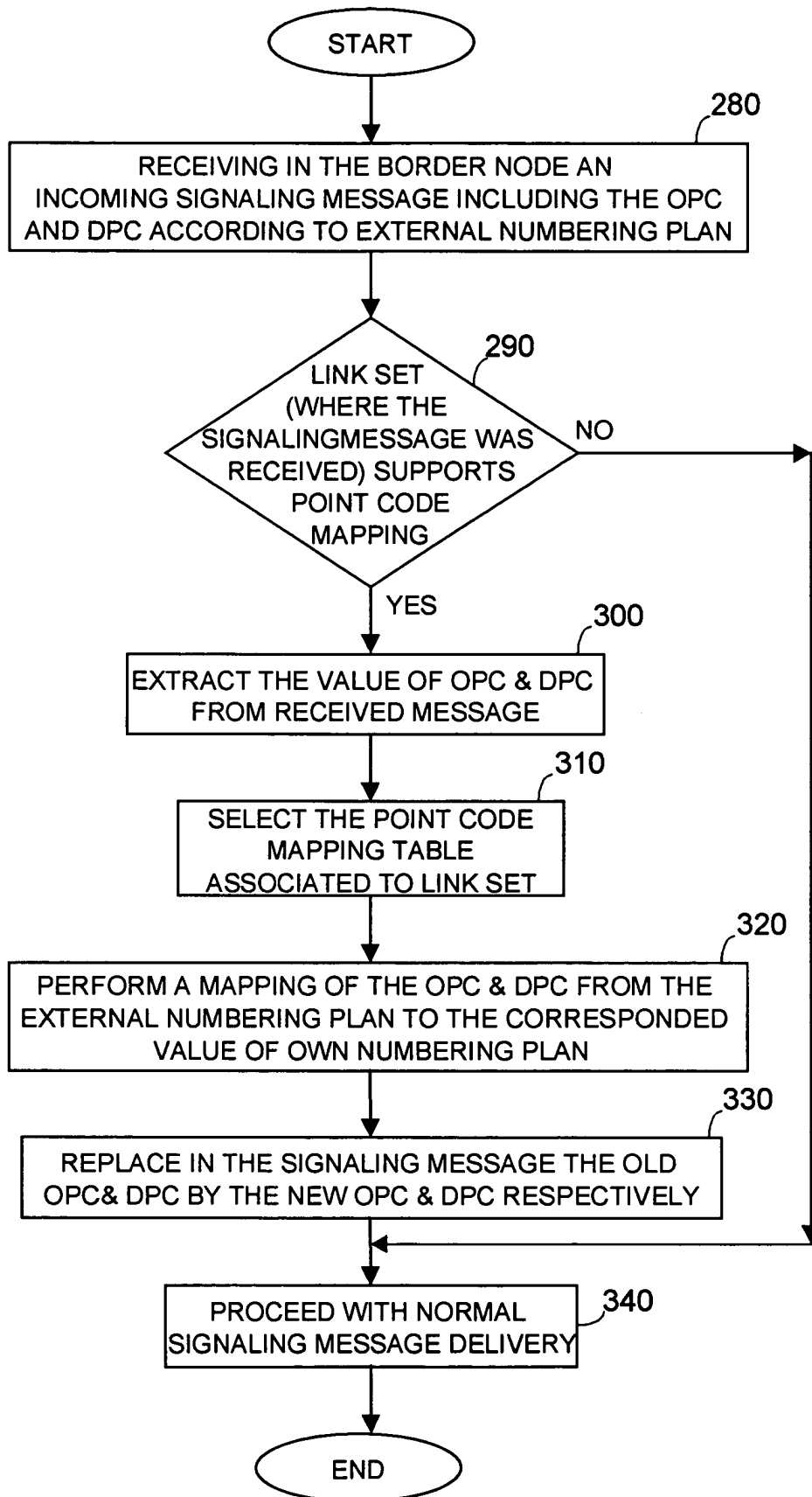


FIG. 4

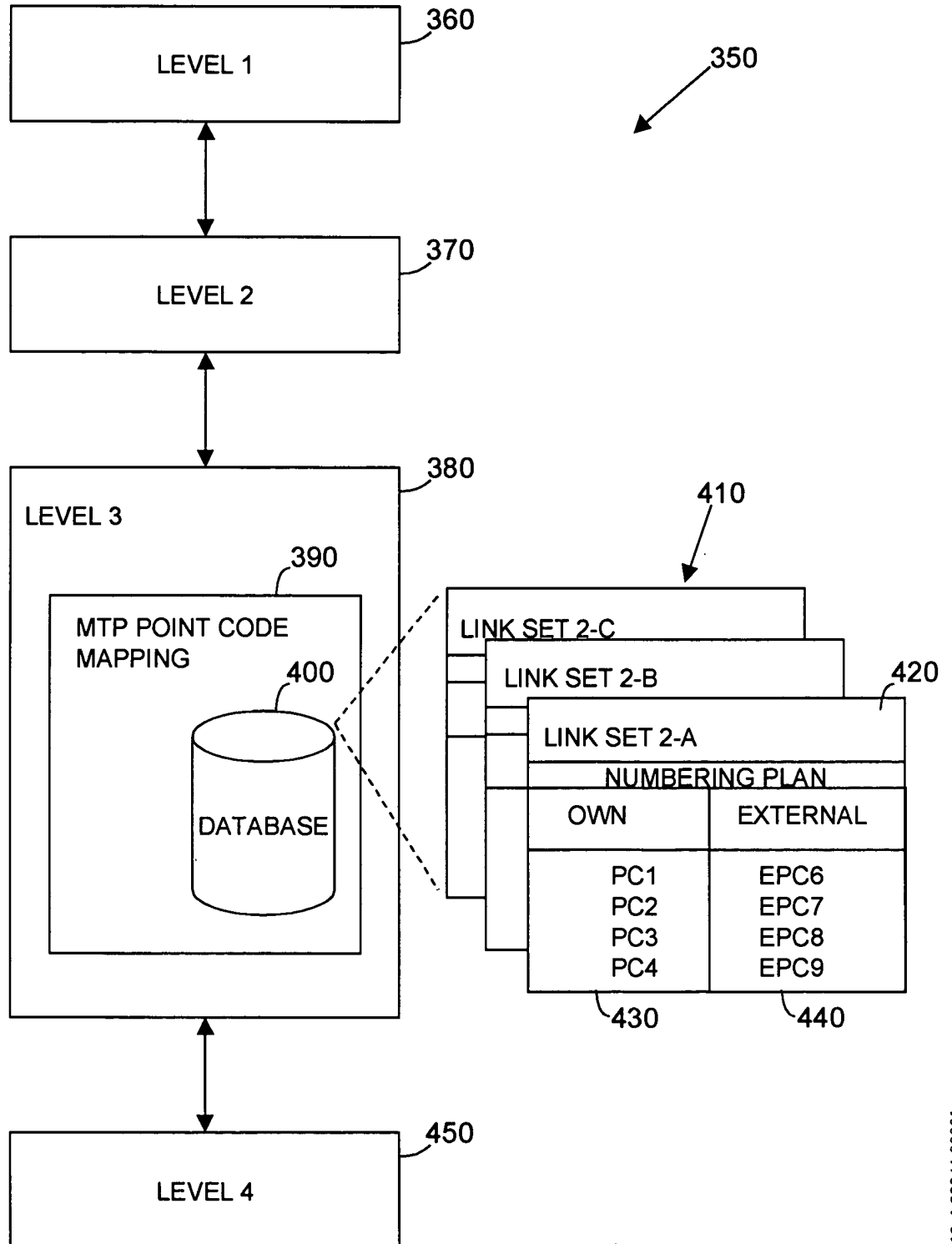


FIG. 5